



Hazel Grobe & Bramhall



Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of Urban District.....	5,990 acres
Estimated Population, Mid-1952 (per Registrar-General)	19,810
Census Population, 1951	19,659
Census Population, 1931	13,300
Number of Inhabited Houses on Rate Books at 31st March, 1953	6,654
Number of Houses entered on Rate Books during year ended 31st March, 1953	140
Rateable Value of Urban District at 31st March, 1953	£181,165
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£719

THEORY OF THE EARTH

1. The Earth is a sphere, and its surface is covered by water and land.
2. The Earth is divided into four main parts: North America, South America, Europe, and Asia.
3. The Earth is divided into five main parts: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.
4. The Earth is divided into six main parts: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.
5. The Earth is divided into seven main parts: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica.
6. The Earth is divided into eight main parts: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, and the Arctic region.
7. The Earth is divided into nine main parts: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, the Arctic region, and the Antarctic region.
8. The Earth is divided into ten main parts: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, the Arctic region, the Antarctic region, and the Pacific region.
9. The Earth is divided into eleven main parts: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, the Arctic region, the Antarctic region, the Pacific region, and the Atlantic region.
10. The Earth is divided into twelve main parts: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, the Arctic region, the Antarctic region, the Pacific region, the Atlantic region, and the Indian Ocean region.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1952)

Councillor H. Hardern (Chairman)
" Miss F. Lee Wood (Vice-Chairman)
" Mrs. G. M. Andrew
" L. Cookson
" J. H. Hallworth
" J. R. Henshaw
" O. Jepson
" W. Kemp, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)
" R. Sharrock
" H. Smith, J.P.
" T. F. Sutton

OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. T. W. Brindle, M.B., D.P.H., (Appointed 1951)
Chief Sanitary Inspector:	H. Peacock, B.E.M., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., (Certified Meat and Food Insp.) (Appointed 1945)
First Additional Sanitary Inspector:	E. Thorneley, M.S.I.A., (Certified Meat and Food Insp.) (Appointed 1947)
Second Additional Sanitary Inspector:	B. Marsland, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., (Certified Meat and Food Insp.) (Appointed 1952)
Senior Clerk:	H. Lindsay.
Junior Clerk:	A. B. Bridge.

Hazel Grove & Bramhall



Urban District Council

The Council House,
Hazel Grove, Cheshire.

13th August, 1953.

The Chairman and Members of the
Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Annual Report 1952

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Report on the health of the Urban District of Hazel Grove and Bramhall for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

The Vital Statistics for the year are set out in Section 'A'. There was an increase in the number of Live Births from 223 to 236 and a slight reduction in the number of Deaths from 255 to 246. Of this total, 130 were aged 71 years and over. It is pleasing to be able to report that for the sixth consecutive year there was no death attributed to childbirth. There were three deaths in infants under twelve months of age as compared with 5 in 1951. The infantile mortality rate of 12.71 per 1000 Live Births is much lower than the national rate of 27.6 per 1000 Live Births - itself a new low record. There were 3 Stillbirths, giving a Stillbirth Rate of 0.15 per 1000 population - the comparable national rate being 0.35.

There was no serious outbreak of infectious illness during the year. There were, however, 47 cases of scarlet fever, the majority being of a mild type. Of the 47 cases, 20 were admitted to the isolation hospital, the remainder being isolated at home. Towards the end of the year an epidemic of measles commenced, which continued during the early months of this year. There was a reduction in the number of cases of whooping cough notified as compared with the previous year. There were no cases of infantile paralysis, and for the fourth consecutive year there were no cases of diphtheria. The diphtheria immunisation campaign has been continued with vigour and there was a very pleasing increase in the number of children immunised. In all, 290 children were immunised for the first time and 724 children received a "booster" dose. There has also been a noticeable increase in demand for whooping cough immunisation.

Notification of new cases of tuberculosis received were - pulmonary, 6; non-pulmonary, 2. In 1951 the corresponding figures were - pulmonary, 8; non-pulmonary, 3. There were 4 deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1951.

As is inevitable in the present circumstances, a large proportion of the time spent by the Health Department Staff has been occupied with problems concerning Housing. No-one who has seen the deplorably overcrowded and insanitary conditions under which numbers of our people are condemned to live can remain unmoved. These conditions not only undermine health, but also help to lower moral standards and strike a heavy blow against our social structure. In many cases where houses are unfit it has become impossible to secure the necessary repairs because of the high cost in relation to the value of the house. Although large-scale demolition of such property is not possible in this District yet because of the pressure of the other types of housing need it does appear that the time is now opportune for action to be taken on a small scale. Increased assistance from the Exchequer by way of special subsidies for houses built to replace demolished insanitary property is in my opinion an urgent necessity, for the problem is not merely to provide alternative accommodation but to provide it at a reasonable rent. In an effort to contribute towards the solution of this problem, the Council is considering the possibility of the repair and improvement of old property, but this can only be part of the answer. During the year, reports have been sent to the Housing Committee in cases where ill-health has appeared to give applicants special claims for early re-housing - the majority of these reports have concerned cases of tuberculosis, where rehousing has been essential not only in the interest of the patient but also as an important step in the prevention of further cases arising in the household, by the alleviation of poor living conditions and overcrowding.

The Council has the duty of ensuring that Milk retailed in the Urban District is clean and safe, and 75 samples of Milk were submitted to the Laboratory for examination. 28 of these samples were for biological examination for tubercle bacilli and three of them were Positive. That is to say, that of the raw milk (other than T.T.) sampled, 10% was infected with tubercle bacilli. In the three cases, immediate action was taken on receipt of the reports to eliminate the dangers from these infected milks. In two of them, an Order under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, to pasteurise the Milk, was made after consultation with the County Veterinary Officer.

In July, a Mass Radiography X-Ray Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board visited Hazel Grove. The Unit was centred on three large firms in the District and finally at The Mechanics' Institute. This Authority co-operated by giving wide publicity to the facilities for examination offered to the general public. A brief Report on the visit has been received, extracts from which are published in Appendix I.

Sections 'D' to 'H' of my Report, which deal with the duties normally undertaken by the Sanitary Inspectors, have been prepared by Mr. H. Peacock, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, to whom I am indebted for his help in this respect.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and Health Committee and the Officers of the Council for their valuable help so readily given to me throughout the year.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. W. Brindley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "J".

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 'A'

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Births, 1943 to 1952.

Year	Population (estimated to Mid-Year)	LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS				
		Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Rate per 1000 Population	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Rate per 1000 Population	Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births
1943	17,770	319	312	7	17.95	5	5	-	0.28	15.43
1944	17,680	306	294	12	17.31	14	14	-	0.79	43.75
1945	18,100	271	256	15	14.97	4	4	-	0.22	14.54
1946	18,920	345	332	13	18.23	18	17	1	0.95	49.59
1947	19,320	296	286	10	15.32	8	8	-	0.41	26.32
1948	19,570	301	292	9	15.38	4	4	-	0.20	13.11
1949	19,710	248	246	2	12.58	5	5	-	0.25	19.76
1950	19,750	225	221	4	11.39	7	6	1	0.35	30.17
1951	19,560	223	211	12	11.40	3	3	-	0.15	13.27
1952	19,810	236	227	9	11.91	3	3	-	0.15	12.55

England and Wales - Live Birth Rate
per 1000 Population

1952 - 15.3
1951 - 15.5

Stillbirth Rate per
1000 Population

1952 - 0.35
1951 - 0.36

(b) Deaths, 1943 to 1952.

Year	Population (estimated to Mid-Year)	ALL CAUSES		PUERPERAL			INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR			
		Total	Rate per 1000 Population	Sepsis	Other	Rate per 1000 Total Births	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Rate per 1000 Live Births
1943	17,770	218	12.27	-	-	-	12	12	-	37.62
1944	17,680	199	11.26	-	-	-	7	7	-	22.88
1945	18,100	208	11.49	-	-	-	14	13	1	51.66
1946	18,920	213	11.26	-	2	5.51	9	8	1	26.09
1947	19,320	237	12.27	-	-	-	10	10	-	33.78
1948	19,570	226	11.55	-	-	-	7	6	1	23.26
1949	19,710	230	11.67	-	-	-	17	7	-	28.22
1950	19,750	257	13.01	-	-	-	2	2	-	8.89
1951	19,560	255	13.04	-	-	-	5	5	-	22.42
1952	19,810	246	12.42	-	-	-	3	3	-	12.71

England and Wales - Deaths (all ages, all causes)
per 1000 Population

1952 - 11.3
1951 - 12.5

Infantile Death Rate
per 1000 Live Births

1952 - 27.6
1951 - 29.6

(c) Classification of Deaths, 1952.

No.	Cause	Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	3	1	4
2	do. other.....	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic Diseases.....	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria.....	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal Infections.....	-	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-
8	Measles.....	-	-	-
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases.....	-	2	2
10	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach.....	4	7	11
11	do. lung, bronchus.....	5	2	7
12	do. breast.....	-	6	6
13	do. uterus.....	-	4	4
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms....	14	13	27
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia.....	1	1	2
16	Diabetes.....	-	1	1
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.....	19	24	43
18	Coronary Disease, Angina.....	22	11	33
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	3	2	5
20	Other Heart Disease.....	14	20	34
21	Other Circulatory Disease.....	10	7	17
22	Influenza.....	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia.....	4	3	7
24	Bronchitis.....	6	4	10
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....	1	-	1
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	1	-	1
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.....	1	-	1
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	-	-	-
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	1	-	1
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.....	-	-	-
31	Congenital Malformations.....	-	-	-
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases.....	13	9	22
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	-	1	1
34	All Other Accidents.....	1	3	4
35	Suicide.....	1	1	2
36	Homicide and Operations of War.....	-	-	-
Totals.....		124	122	246

(d) Analysis of Age Periods of Deaths, 1952.

Age Period	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	3	-	3
1 to 5 years	-	-	-
6 to 10 years	-	-	-
11 to 15 years	-	-	-
16 to 20 years	-	-	-
21 to 25 years	-	-	-
26 to 30 years	2	1	3
31 to 40 years	2	2	4
41 to 50 years	9	7	16
51 to 60 years	19	14	33
61 to 70 years	30	27	57
71 to 80 years	39	45	84
81 to 90 years	20	24	44
Over 90 years	-	2	2
Totals	124	122	246



SECTION 'B'

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

IN THE AREA

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall and also at Stepping Hill Hospital.

The following Services are provided by the Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council) and administered by the North East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee.

Ambulance Facilities. A 24-hour Ambulance Service is available, being provided by the Stockport Corporation on an agency basis. In addition, a sitting case car is available.

Nursing in the Home. There are four District Nurses in the Area who undertake general nursing and maternity work.

Home Help Service. Home Helps have assisted during the year in the following cases in the Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District:-

Confinement.....	16
Aged Persons.....	11
Miscellaneous Sickness..	18
Chronic Sick.....	6
	<hr/>
	51

Infant Welfare Centres. Sessions are held weekly at Moseley House, Hazel Grove, and fortnightly at the Methodist Sunday School, Bramhall. Attendances during the year were as follows:-

Centre	New Cases		Total Attendances	
	0-1 yr	1-5 yrs	0-1 yr	1-5 yrs
Hazel Grove	116	9	1927	938
Bramhall	55	1	542	294

Ante-Natal Clinic. A clinic session is held at Moseley House, Hazel Grove, each week and attendances during the year are given below:-

New Cases.....	205
Total Attendances....	481

School Clinic. Held twice weekly at Moseley House, Hazel Grove.

Specialist Clinics. The following Specialist Clinics are held at regular intervals at Moseley House, Hazel Grove:-

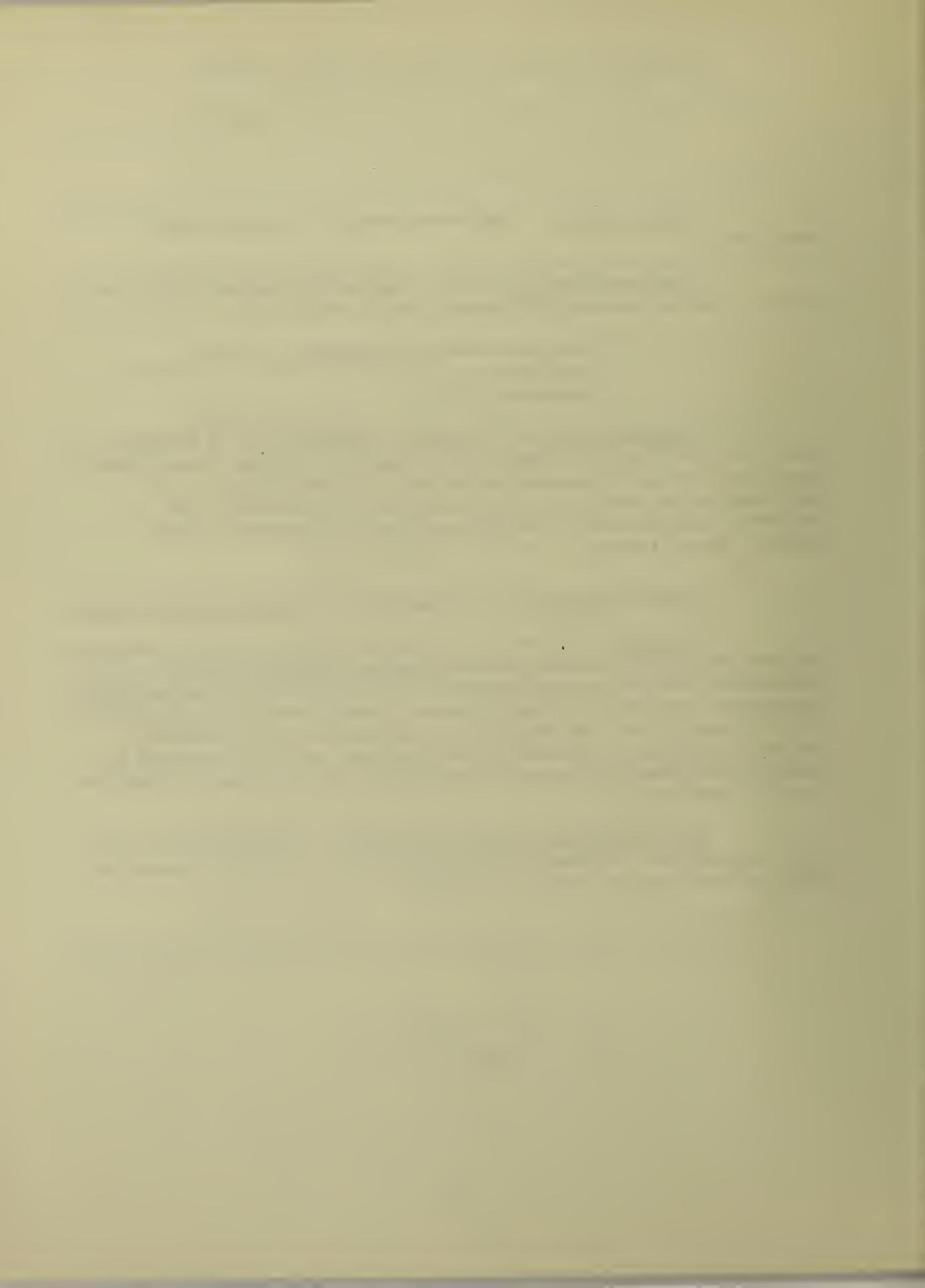
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic
Eye Clinic
Paediatric Clinic

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation. A special Clinic is held for this purpose once a month at Moseley House, Hazel Grove, and special arrangements are made for Immunisation to be performed at the end of each Welfare Session at Bramhall. In addition, immunisation is carried out free of charge by general medical practitioners.

Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

Hospitals. There is no Hospital within the Urban District, and patients from this Area are admitted to hospitals in neighbouring districts. Maternity cases requiring hospital accommodation are also admitted to hospitals outside the Area. Where necessary, infectious disease cases other than smallpox are admitted to the Stockport Isolation Hospital. Facilities for smallpox cases are provided at Ellswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Lancashire, and at Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital near Bury.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases. Special Clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are held at Great Egerton Street, Stockport.



SECTION 'C'

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) General.

The following Table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the past ten years.

Disease	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	56	25	18	8	27	27	16	34	51	47
Diphtheria	11	4	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(including Paratyphoid)	1	-	2	1	1	3	3	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	4	2	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	4	4	8	3	4	5	3	7	1
Pneumonia	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	-
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Measles	220	32	119	8	151	32	177	54	173	93
Whooping Cough	46	6	9	35	21	24	31	22	42	13
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Totals	339	74	160	68	206	96	235	132	284	157

Figures for 1944 onwards are those after correction of diagnosis; those for 1943 are as originally notified.

(b) Analysis of Age Periods, Infectious Diseases, 1952.

Disease	0-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	Total	Rate per 1000 Population	England and Wales
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Scarlet Fever	-	1	6	26	6	7	1	-	-	47	2.37	1.53
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.50	0.14
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.50	0.72
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.50	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	7	22	60	2	-	1	-	-	93	4.69	8.86
Whooping Cough	4	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	13	0.66	2.61
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4.18**	17.87**
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13
Totals	6	9	31	91	8	7	3	-	2	157	-	-

** - The Rate shown for Puerperal Pyrexia is the Rate per 1000 Total Live and Still Births.

(c) Infectious Diseases - Cases removed to Hospital.

The following cases were removed to Isolation Hospitals during the year:-

Scarlet Fever.....	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum(suspected).. <td>1</td>	1
Measles.....	2
Gastro-enteritis.....	1
Whooping Cough.....	2
Acute Poliomyelitis(not confirmed)	1
Dysentery(not confirmed).....	1
Meningitis(not confirmed).....	1
Diphtheria(not confirmed).....	3
For observation.....	5
Total.....	<u>37</u>

(d) Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following children were immunised in the Council's Area during the year:-

<u>Age at 31/12/52</u>	<u>Number Immunised</u>
Under 5 years	198
5 to 14 years	90
15 years and over	2
	<u>290</u>

In addition, 724 children received a secondary or re-inforcing injection.

The total number of children immunised since the commencement of the Scheme in 1939 is as follows:-

<u>Age at 31/12/52</u>	<u>Number Immunised</u>
Under 5 years	441
5 to 14 years	2345
15 years and over	1162
	<u>3948</u>

(e) Tuberculosis.

(i) Cases on Register.

	Males		Females		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1951	49	11	40	23	123
Cases notified in 1952	4	2	2	-	8
Cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-
Cases added to Register other than by Formal Notification	1	-	1	1	3
	54	13	43	24	134
Cases removed from Register in 1952	4	1	4	-	9
Cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1952	50	12	39	24	125

(ii) Particulars of Cases removed from Register.

	Males		Females		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Recovered	-	-	-	-	-
Died	3	1*	4**	-	8
Left District	1	-	-	-	1
	4	1	4	-	9

* - Death not attributed to Tuberculosis.

** - Includes 3 deaths not attributed to Tuberculosis.

SECTION 'D'

GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

(i) Details of Inspections.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Dwellinghouses, Housing Act, primary.....	143
do. do. re-inspections.....	91
do. Public Health Act, primary.....	293
do. do. re-inspections.....	196
Water Supply.....	54
Drainage.....	265
Watercourses.....	52
Swimming Baths.....	3
Stables and Piggeries.....	33
Moveable Dwellings.....	70
Housing Applicants.....	19
Council Houses.....	16
Factories (power)	116
do. (non-power)	67
Outworkers' premises.....	26
Public Conveniences.....	131
Public Halls and Other Places of Entertainment.....	79
Refuse Collection.....	356
Refuse Disposal and Tips.....	147
Rodent Control.....	99
Smoke Observations.....	55
Effluvium Nuisances.....	66
Schools.....	24
Infected Dwellings.....	10
Business Premises.....	121
Shops re Shops Acts.....	38
Infectious Diseases.....	54
Offensive Trades.....	10
Pet Shops.....	1
Land.....	18
Streets, Passageways and Roadways.....	9
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits.....	111
<u>FOOD HYGIENE.</u>	
Meat and Food Inspection.....	508
Slaughterhouses.....	326
Butchers.....	208
Fishmongers.....	76
Grocers and Greengrocers.....	202
Shops re Bye-Laws and Sale of Food.....	399
Food Preparing Premises.....	324
Dairies.....	35
Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers.....	58
Bakehouses.....	84
Fried Fish Shops.....	17
Restaurants.....	38
Factory and School Canteens.....	79
Vehicles delivering Milk and Food.....	98
Licensed Premises.....	72
Miscellaneous Food Visits.....	49
Total.....	<u>5346</u>

(ii) Water Supply.

The Urban District is served from the Works of the Stockport Corporation Water Undertaking.

The water, which is chemically treated to prevent plumbo-solvent action, is stored in impounding reservoirs, treated by mechanical filtration plant and subsequently chlorinated. It has been satisfactory (a) in quality and (b) in quantity.

Bacteriological examinations are made monthly of the raw water and weekly of the treated water going into supply, the results being satisfactory. Chemical analyses are made monthly of the raw water and treated water going into supply, again with satisfactory results.

Chemical Analyses of three typical samples taken during the year show the following results:-

- No. 1. Filtered Water from Tap in Venturi Meter Chambor at Kinder.
Total Hardness, 36 parts per million.
- No. 2. Filtered Water from Tap on Main Outlet at Goyt Valley Main Supply.
Total Hardness, 44 parts per million.
- No. 3. Filtered Water from Tap on Main Outlet at Lyme Park.
Total Hardness, 57 parts per million.

(iii) Private Swimming Baths.

The District has one Private Swimming Bath, situate at Bramhall.

Regular visits have been made for the purpose of testing the water for chlorination and acidity.

The water has at all times been up to the required standard.

(iv) Sanitary Accommodation.

Following the laying of sewers at Woodford and High Lane, 217 properties have been connected thereto, and a corresponding number of cesspools abolished. Only 16 properties remain to be connected.

The following Table gives the position as in 1945 and the rate of progress in converting obsolete sanitary accommodation to water closets.

Year	Pail Closets	Privies	Other Receptacles	Water Closets
1945	72	87	-	6704
1946	72	87	-	6783
1947	57	52	-	6873
1948	57	35	-	6952
1949	40	22	-	7040
1950	35	13	-	7080
1951	37	9	-	7111
1952	37	6	-	7236

(v) Licensed Premises.

All Licensed Premises in the Urban District have been visited, and samples of washing-up water taken in order to ascertain the efficiency of sterilisation of drinking glasses and other utensils. All Premises are now using an approved sterilising agent.

The sanitary accommodation generally is being maintained in good condition, and all Licensed Premises have approved flushing apparatus to urinals.

(vi) Public Hall Sanitation.

Continuing the general practice, the sanitary accommodation at all Public Halls and other places of entertainment was inspected prior to the granting of Licences by the Local Licensing Justices.

Certain alterations and improvements were effected at some premises.

(vii) Smoke Abatement.

The Council is a Member-Authority of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

A deposit gauge for the purpose of indicating the extent of atmospheric pollution was installed in the grounds of Poise House, Offerton Road, Hazel Grove, and the following Table shows the results of analyses obtained during the year. The apparatus was transferred to a site in Bramhall on 1st January, 1953.

Month	Quantity measured		Monthly Deposit	
	Water(in litres)	Total Solids (in grams)	Rainfall (inches)	Total Solids in tons per square mile
January	7.54	0.348	3.86	11.53
February	4.72	0.433	2.41	14.35
March	3.25	0.238	1.66	7.89
April	5.64	0.251	2.87	8.32
May	3.55	0.327	1.81	10.84
June	2.90	0.202	1.48	6.69
July	6.40	0.364	3.26	12.06
August	4.00	0.134	2.04	4.44
September	6.40	0.340	3.27	11.26
October	6.70	0.221	3.42	7.32
November	3.60	0.214	1.80	7.09
December	6.07	0.578	3.10	19.15

(viii) Moveable Dwellings.

The question of caravans being used as dwellings is not causing any serious concern in the Urban District.

(ix) Rodent Control.

The Council employs one Rodent Operative, who made 1,869 visits and inspections during the year, in addition to 99 visits and inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

All types of properties have been inspected during the year, and treatments carried out where infestations were discovered.

The Council's Refuse Tips, Sewage Works and Depots were periodically treated, and the treatment of Sewers in the Urban District was again carried out, all with good results.

(ix) Rodent Control (contd.)

During the year, the Council entered into Agreements with the occupiers of nine business premises, providing for a regular Rodent Control Service at an agreed charge per quarter.

The following Table gives details of the work carried out during the year:-

	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Agric- -ultural	Other Premises	Total
Number of properties in area	9	6332	50	610	7001
Number of properties inspected	9	495	2	40	546
Number of properties infested with rats	5	81	2	18	106
Number of properties infested with mice	2	18	-	5	25
Number of treatments carried out (rats and mice)	7	99	2	23	131

(x) Bye-Laws and Regulations.

The following Bye-Laws and Regulations relating to Public Health are in force in the Urban District:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>
Common Lodging Houses	22nd January, 1903.
Offensive Trades	do.
Slaughterhouses	do.
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, and Nuisances	do.
Removal of House Refuse	do.
Tents, Vans and Sheds and Similar Structures	do.
Street Trading by Young Persons **	1st July, 1935.
Employment of Young Children **	1st December, 1935; 17th March, 1938 and 1st November, 1948.
Smoke Abatement	1st August, 1936.
Deposit of Litter and Dangerous Substances	1st April, 1939.
Buildings	12th October, 1939.
New Streets	1st February, 1943
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, and Sale of Food in the Open Air	10th July, 1950.

** - Made by Cheshire County Council and operative in the Urban District.

SECTION 'E'

HOUSING

HOUSING.

The following Table gives particulars of post-war building progress in the District:-

Year	Number of houses erected	
	By Private Development	By the Council
1945	1	-
1946	78	-
1947	38	52
1948	2	60
1949	6	52
1950	8	20
1951	5	24
1952	36	86

Number of new houses in progress at 31st December, 1952:-

- (i) Private Development..... 47
- (ii) Council Houses..... 52

The following are details of the work carried out during the year under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts.

Inspection of dwellinghouses.

- (i) (a) Number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health Acts and Housing Acts..... 436
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 723
- (ii) (a) Number of houses included in (i)(a) which were inspected and recorded under Section 5, Housing Act, 1936..... 3
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 3
- (iii) Number of houses found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation..... 3
- (iv) Number of houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation..... 94

Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notice.

Number of houses rendered fit (including houses on which Informal Notices were served prior to 1952) 77

Action under Statutory Powers.

(i) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.

- (a) Number of houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs..... 7
- (b) Number of houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notices (including Notices served prior to 1952) 7

(ii) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936.

- (a) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... -
- (b) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (including Orders made prior to 1952) 1

(iii) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936.

- (a) Number of houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 22
- (b) Number of houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices (including Notices served prior to 1952) 21

(iv) Details of Notices referred to in (i)(a) and (iii)(a).

Statute	Outstanding Notices at 31/12/51	Served during 1952	Total	Complied with in 1952	Outstanding at 31/12/52
<u>Public Health Act 1936</u>					
Section 24	-	6	6	6	-
Section 39	4	5	9	5	4
Section 44	6	-	6	6	-
Section 45	-	2	2	-	2
Section 56	-	6	6	3	3
Section 93	-	3	3	1	2
<u>Housing Act 1936</u>					
Section 9	4	7	11	7	4
Totals	14	29	43	28	15

SECTION 'F'

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

OF FOOD

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(i) Milk Supply.

There were 34 Milk Distributors and 1 Dairy on the Register at 31st December, 1952.

Samples of Milk are taken "in course of delivery" for bacteriological examination and biological test, and the following Table gives details of the samples taken during the year.

Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Test	
Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Pos.	Neg.
27	1	16	2	1	-	3	25

(ii) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences under the above Regulations were granted during the year:-

Dealers:

Tuberculin-Tested.....	7
Pasteurised.....	4
Sterilised.....	24

Supplementary:

Tuberculin-Tested.....	8
Pasteurised.....	6
Sterilised.....	9

(iii) Meat and Other Foods.

(a) Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

Meat Inspection at the Bacon Factory, High Lane, is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 100% inspection of carcasses was again achieved. Meat coming into the District from Manchester and Stockport is examined by the Sanitary Inspectors at the butchers' shops.

Details of the work carried out during the year are as follows:-

Number of pigs slaughtered and inspected.....	45,378
Number of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.....	2,545
Percentage of total number slaughtered.....	5.6%
Number of carcasses wholly condemned for Tuberculosis	179
Percentage of total number slaughtered.....	0.394%
Number of carcasses wholly condemned for causes other than Tuberculosis.....	127
Percentage of total number slaughtered.....	0.28%

Total weight of meat condemned, including
condemnations other than whole carcasses..... 73,152 lbs.

Distribution of diseases with respect to carcasses which were
wholly condemned:-

Tuberculosis.....	179
Acute Septic Mastitis.....	1
Acute Septic Metritis.....	1
Acute Septic Pneumonia.....	12
Acute Septic Peritonitis.....	5
Acute Septic Pericarditis.....	2
Acute Diffused Septic Pleurisy and Peritonitis.....	1
Acute Septic Pneumonia and Peritonitis.	2
Acute Septicaemia.....	23
Pathological Emaciation.....	5
Pathological Emaciation and Rheumatism.	1
Imperfect Bleeding (Moribund), including Died in Transit and Died in Lairage.....	20
Acute Swine Erysipelas.....	3
Malignant Neoplasms.....	1
Uraemia.....	1
Pyæmia.....	15
Oedema, generalised.....	1
Bruising, extensive and severe.....	4
Burns, multiple and extensive.....	4
Fevered.....	17
Dropsy.....	5
Jaundice.....	3

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The incidence of Tuberculosis at 5.6% of the total number of pigs slaughtered, although lower than the two previous years' figures of 8.2% and 10.2% respectively, indicates that there is still scope for great improvement in the feeding, breeding and management of pigs before they reach the slaughterhouse.

(b) Transport of Meat.

There has been improvement in the type of vehicle used by some Transport Contractors operating in this District, but home-killed meat is still transported without any wrapping against contamination.

(c) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There were ten Licensed Slaughtermen on the Register at 31st December, 1952, six being employed at the Bacon Factory referred to in (iii)(a).

(d) Food Inspection.

During routine visits to Food Premises, the following meat and other foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

Home-killed Beef.....	527 lbs
Ham (tinned)	243 lbs
Cooked Gammon	11 lbs
Smoked Bacon	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Bacon.....	658 lbs
Rabbits.....	65 lbs
Cooked Meats, Vegetables, Soups, etc.....	425 tins
Fish	54 tins
Milk	76 tins
Butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Chocolate.....	2 pkts
Cheese.....	10 lbs
Cheese Spread	4 pkts
Tomatoes.....	7 lbs
Fruits.....	265 tins
Jam and Marmalade.....	14 jars
Cereals.....	6 pkts
Sweet Corn	2 tins
Custard Powder.....	1 tin
Icing Mixture.....	29 pkts
Mustard.....	1 jar
Apple Sauce.....	4 tins
Tomato Sauce.....	179 bottles
Salad Cream.....	7 jars

Particular attention was given during inspection of Food Premises to the handling and distribution of foodstuffs.

Thirty-nine Informal Notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Shops Acts, Food and Drugs Acts and the Council's Bye-Laws with respect to the Sale, Handling, etc. of Food, of which 24 were complied with during the year, the remainder being in hand at the end of the year.

(e) Food Premises and Canteens.

The practice of taking swabs from cups, plates, knives, forks, bacon cutting machines and other utensils and implements has been continued during the year. The results obtained from the Laboratory were very good. This work is proving well worth while, and is one way in which to bring to the notice of shop managers, food assistants and canteen workers the value of sterilisation as a means of minimising the risk of food poisoning.

(f) Food Poisoning.

There was no incidence of Food Poisoning during the year.

(g) Report on Food Samples.

I am indebted to the Chief Inspector (Stacey Hallard, Esq.) Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council, for the following Report on Food and Drugs Samples obtained in the Urban District during the year ended 31st December, 1952:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number Obtained</u>	<u>Genuine Samples</u>	<u>Non-standard samples</u>
Bacon	2	2	-
Brandy	1	1	-
Butter	2	2	-
Cooking Fat	2	2	-
Cheese	2	2	-
Fresh Whey Cream	1	1	-
Milk	34	34	-
Margarine	2	2	-
Sugar	2	2	-
Whiskey	2	2	-
	50	50	-

(iv) Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

Premises registered for the manufacture and / or storage and sale of Ice Cream have received close attention during the year.

Samples were taken from manufacturers and retailers in the District, also from retailers whose supplies were obtained from establishments outside the District.

The following Table shows the results of examination of the samples obtained during the year.

	Provisional Grade				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Manufactured and sold in Urban District	12	3	2	2	19
Manufactured in other Areas and sold in Urban District	9	3	2	-	14
Totals	21	6	4	2	33

Where unsatisfactory results were obtained, the premises concerned, if within the Urban District, were revisited and investigations carried out with a view to bringing about improvements in manufacture or in methods of handling. Unsatisfactory samples from other Areas were referred to the Local Authorities concerned for any necessary action.

SECTION G

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council has at present five mechanically-operated vehicles available for the collection of house refuse and trade refuse, with trailers attached to the vehicles for the collection of salvage.

The disposal of all house refuse and trade refuse is by controlled tipping at the Council's Tip situate in Linney Road, Bramhall. This is the site of the disused Sewage Disposal Works.

Dustbins.

On 1st January, 1950, the Council commenced a Scheme for the provision of dustbins throughout the District, and to 31st March, 1953, had supplied 2,247 bins to properties in the Urban District.

The following is a Report on the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage during the financial year ended 31st March, 1953:-

(a) Weight of refuse and salvage collected:

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
House Refuse.....	6765	12	2	-
Trade Refuse.....	870	7	-	-
Salvage.....	205	2	-	8
<hr/>				
Total....	7841	1	2	8
<hr/>				
Corresponding total weight for 1951/52	8217	2	-	15
<hr/>				

(b) Cost of Collection and Disposal:

	£.	s.	d.
Labourers' Wages.....	6260	6	3
Motor Transport, including Drivers' Wages.....	3649	6	7
Rents, Rates and Taxes.....	98	11	10
Lighting and Power.....	-	5	11
Repairs and Maintenance.....	5	17	-
Tools, Implements, Clothing, etc.	95	10	-
Sundry Expenditure.....	9	12	2
	<hr/>		
	10119	9	9

<u>Special Expenditure:</u>	£.	s.	d.			
New Vehicle.....	1069	-	-			
Dustbins.....	794	18	8			
Mess Room Accommodation.....	290	16	-			
	<hr/>			2154	14	8
				<hr/>		
				12274	4	5

<u>Less Income:</u>	£.	s.	d.			
Trade Refuse Charges.....	262	16	2			
Salvage Sales.....	1922	15	2			
Sundry Income.....	68	-	-			
	<hr/>			2253	11	4
				<hr/>		

NET COST..... £10020 13 1

The corresponding costs and income for 1951/52 were as follows:-

	£.	s.	d.
Gross Cost.....	10236	1	6
Less Income.....	3286	8	4
	<hr/>		
Net Cost...	£6949	13	2
	<hr/>		

(c) Weight and value of Salvage referred to in (a) and (b):

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	£.	s.	d.
Mixed Paper.....	164	17	1	-	1271	16	7
Books and Magazines.	16	7	1	-	190	14	7
Newspapers.....	15	7	3	-	205	2	7
Textiles.....	5	12	3	8	244	6	5
Miscellaneous.....	2	17	-	-	10	15	-
Totals.....	205	2	-	8	£1922	15	2

The corresponding weight and value of salvage for 1951/52 was as follows:-

Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	£.	s.	d.
167	9	-	15	£2864	2	2

(d) Details of waste paper and textiles collected during the last five years:

	1948/49		1949/50		1950/51		1951/52		1952/53	
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Mixed Paper	152	967	136	795	105	715	131	2008	165	1272
Books and Magazines	11	132	14	146	12	150	16	385	16	191
Newspapers	10	130	21	236	20	248	16	350	16	205
Textiles	173	1229	171	1177	137	1113	163	2743	197	1668
	9	312	5	177	3	89	3	121	6	244
Total Paper and Textiles	182	1541	176	1354	140	1202	166	2864	203	1912

SECTION H

ADMINISTRATION OF

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

In the District there are 94 factories with mechanical power and 17 non-power factories, all of which were inspected during the year. The premises generally have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The following Table shows the prescribed particulars required to be provided in accordance with Section 128 (3) of the 1937 Act, with respect to matters under Part I and Part VIII of the Act which are administered by the Council.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authority	17	67	2	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	94	116	1	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority(excluding Outworkers' premises)	6	6	-	-
Totals	117	189	3	-

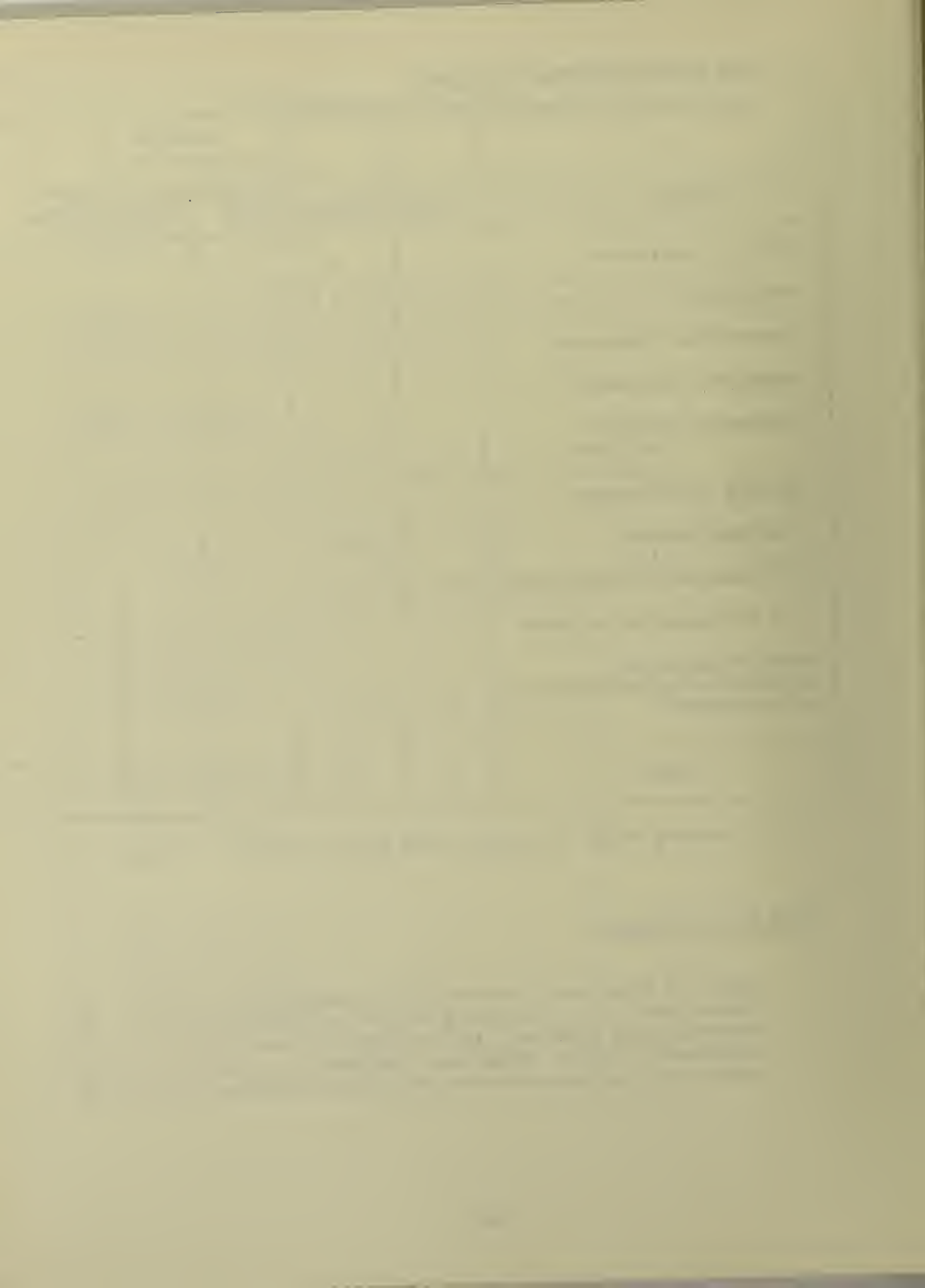
2. Cases in which defects were found.

Defects	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness	1	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	1	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	2	3	-	-	-
Totals	3	8 *	-	-	-

* - Includes remedy of defects found prior to 1952.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Number of Outworkers' names received during year.....	15
Number found not to be working at date of inspection.....	8
Nature of work - Making, etc, of wearing apparel.....	7
Instances of work in unwholesome premises.....	Nil
Number of inspections made of Outworkers' premises.....	26



APPENDIX I

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE MANCHESTER REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD ON A MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY OF HAZEL GROVE.

No. 3 Mass Radiography Unit,
Shaw Heath Hospital,
Stockport.

A mass miniature radiography survey was carried out in Hazel Grove from 2nd to 9th July, 1952.

Seventeen firms employing fifty or more persons were circularised, and all co-operated. Arrangements were made for their employees to attend the Unit at one or other of three centres.

The persons examined were, in the main, employees of the various industrial establishments, staffs of shops, offices, etc., public and utility services, individual volunteers and school children over the age of fourteen years.

A publicity campaign was organised in co-operation with the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, the local cinemas and the Press, to encourage the public to attend. Open public sessions were arranged at The Mechanics' Institute.

The results of the survey are summarised in the following Tables.

TABLE I - Number of persons examined during survey.

	Males	Females	Total
Persons employed	352	464	816
School children	21	10	31
General public	152	389	541
Totals	525	863	1388

TABLE II - Response of employed persons.

	Males	Females	Total
Number available for X-Ray	553	669	1222
Number actually X-rayed	352	464	816
Percentage response	63.6	69.3	66.7

Of the 1388 examined, 1298 or 93.5% were classified as normal.

Of the 1388 examined, 58 or 4.1% were found to have non-tuberculous abnormalities.

Of the 1388 examined, 28 or 2.01% were classified as tuberculous. (None of these cases, however, was active)

COMMENTS.

The survey as a whole was well-supported and a satisfactory response of 66.7% was obtained from industry. The public sessions were also well attended.

Although no cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were found amongst the 1388 persons examined, no statistical significance can be attached to the result. Thirty people were referred to their own doctor or to a chest clinic for observation or treatment.

This Report cannot be concluded without reference to the very willing co-operation of the Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District Council in all matters, especially the provision of excellent accommodation. We should also like to record our thanks to the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Dr. T. W. Brindle, and his staff, for their very great assistance throughout the survey.

HENRY B. SLATER.

Medical Director.

H. WINSTANLEY.

Organising Secretary.

APPENDIX II

REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR (J. FLEMING ANDREW, M.I.MUN.E.) -----

At the commencement of the year 1952, there was a considerable easing of the restrictions previously imposed on the issue of licences for the building of private houses, and the system of "block licences" for direct use to the builders was also brought into operation. This relaxation was given effect to the fullest extent by the Council and during the year 81 licences for private dwellings were issued - 55 to builders, 7 to nominees of Overspill Authorities and 19 to individual applicants. Thirty-six private dwellings were completed during the year and at 31st December a further 47 were in course of erection throughout the District.

During the same period, the Council building activity was maintained and the remaining three dwellings of the twelve commenced in the previous year at Brinkburn Road, Hazel Grove, were completed, as also were the sixteen maisonettes on a site at Lumb Lane, Bramhall. The development of the site at Bosden Fold Road, Hazel Grove, made good progress and at the end of the year 57 of the total of 82 dwellings on the site had been completed and tenanted (approximately 50% of the houses being available to approved nominees of Salford and Stretford).

On the second part of the same site which adjoins Bean Leach Road, a contract has been placed for the construction of the roads and sewers and the first stage of the work has been completed, preparatory to the erection of a further 66 dwellings on the site.

At this time last year I referred to the Surface Water Sewerage of the Handley Road-North Park Road area, for which a Scheme had been prepared and been submitted for Ministry approval. This work was sanctioned and a contract for £10,600 has been entered into with Contractors, Ltd. of Stockport, and the work is now actively under construction.

On completion of this outlet there is no bar, from the engineering side, to the making-up of all the unadopted streets in this part of the District, and plans have been prepared for Private Street Works in both sections of Abingdon Road and Earle Road as well as Handley Road and Humphrey Road. The Council have completed negotiations for the purchase of 17 acres of land west of North Park Road for future housing purposes and the surface water drainage from this Area will be received into the new sewer.

The rate of making-up unadopted streets under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, is the cause of some concern to the Council, who are most anxious to press on this work but find that the continued restrictions on Capital Expenditure imposed by the Treasury as National Policy is frustrating their intention. During the year, the limit of expenditure imposed enabled only one contract to be placed, that for the

.....making-up of Chatsworth Road, and this is under construction at the present time at an estimated cost of £6,460.

The New Streets Act, 1951, came into operation during the year and may offer some solution to the problems created when builders can open up new roads faster than the Council are allowed to pave existing unadopted streets, but at the time of writing certain difficulties have arisen in the application of this Act which could not have been apparent to those who drafted the measure, and which may nullify the good intentions of the Act and "hamstring" the building developers. These difficulties are being discussed in various quarters and may result in amendment to the Act which will make it more easily operable.

As noted earlier in this Report, there is quite a surge of private building development in certain parts of the area, and whilst this is a welcome trend it inevitably brings new problems in relation to capacity of existing sewers which will cater for such development. Two such sewers which will have to be carefully observed for signs of overloading are Haddon Road and Rutland Road, both of which are at or over their designed rate. Some relief will be afforded the Haddon Road pipe by the construction of the surface water sewer in Chatsworth Road, but whether this reduction will offset the increased soil discharge remains to be verified.

The increased discharge consequent on increased development emphasises the need for the enlargement of the Offerton Sewage Purification Works. No great progress with the Ministry was made during the year, as the amount allowed for such works over the country had to go to works which were considered of higher priority. We are still pressing the matter.

Details of other work carried out during the year are as follows:-

New Streets and Buildings, 1952.

Number of plans submitted for approval.....	306
Number of plans approved.....	294
Number of plans not approved.....	12

The Plans approved were for:-

Houses.....	219
Lay-outs of Land.....	21
Additions and Alterations.....	86
Garages.....	25
Miscellaneous.....	59

Temporary Buildings.

Garages.....	42
Store Sheds.....	19
Other Temporary Buildings.....	11

Number of New Dwellings Completed:

Hazel Grove Drainage Area:

Council Houses.....	70
Private Development.....	14

Bramhall Drainage Area:

Council Houses.....	16
Private Development.....	22

Number of New Houses in progress at 31st December, 1952:

Council Houses.....	52
Private Development.....	47

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